

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 24. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY J. NORVELL & CO.

Of the price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editor must be post paid.



Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Supplementary to the acts concerning the coasting trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the more convenient regulation of the coasting trade, the sea coast and navigable rivers of the United States be, and hereby are, divided into two great districts; the first, to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the eastern limits of the United States and the southern limits of Georgia; and the second to include all the districts on the sea coast and navigable rivers, between the river Perdido and the western limits of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade between the different districts of the United States, shall be, and is hereby, authorized to carry on such trade between the districts included within the aforesaid great districts, respectively, and between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, in manner, and subject only to the regulations that are, now by law required to be observed by such ships or vessels, in trading from one district to another in the same state, or from a district in one state to a district in the next adjoining state, anything in any law to the contrary notwithstanding:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, licensed to trade as aforesaid, shall be, and is hereby, required, in trading from one to another great district, other than between a state in one, and an adjoining state in another, great district, to conform to and observe the regulations, that, at the time of passing this act, are required to be observed by such vessels, in trading from a district in any other than an adjoining state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the trade between the districts not included in either of the two great districts aforesaid, shall continue to be carried on in the same manner, and subject to the regulations, already provided for this purpose.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force, from and after the thirtieth day of June next after the passing thereof.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 2, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
In addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave Trade.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the United States, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to cause any of the armed vessels of the United States to be employed to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, or territories thereof, or of the coasts of Africa, or elsewhere, where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the slave trade by citizens or residents of the United States, in contravention of the acts of congress prohibiting the same, and to instruct and direct the commanders of all armed vessels of the United States, to seize, take, and bring into any port of the United States, all ships or vessels of the United States, wheresoever found, which may have taken on board, or which may be intended for the purpose of taking on board, or of transporting, or may have transported, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, in violation of any of the provisions of the act, entitled "an act in addition to an act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and to repeat certain parts of the same," or of any other act or acts prohibiting the traffic in slaves, to be proceeded against according to law: And the proceeds of all ships and vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the goods and effects on board of them, which shall be so seized, prosecuted, and condemned, shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men who shall seize, take, or bring the same into port for condemnation, whether such seizure be made by an armed vessel of the United States or revenue cutter therefrom: And the same shall be distributed in like manner as is provided by law for the distribution of prizes taken from an enemy. Provided, That the officers and men to be entitled to one half of the proceeds aforesaid, shall safe keep every negro, mulatto, or person of color, found on board of any ship or vessel so seized, taken, or brought into port, for condemnation, and shall deliver every such negro, mulatto, or person of color, to the marshal of the district into which they are brought, if into a port of the United States, or, if elsewhere, to such person or persons as shall be lawfully appointed by the President of the United States, in the manner hereinafter directed, transmitting to the President of the

United States, as soon as may be after such delivery, a descriptive list of such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, that he may give directions for the disposal of them. And provided further, that the commanders of such commissioned vessels, do cause to be apprehended, and taken into custody, every person found on board of such vessel, so seized and taken, being of the officers or crew thereof, and him or them convey, as soon as conveniently may be, to the civil authority of the United States, to be proceeded against, in due course of law, in some of the districts thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such regulations and arrangements, as he may deem expedient, for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, as may be delivered and brought within their jurisdiction: And to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents, for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from the said vessels, seized by the commanders of the United States' armed vessels.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a bounty of twenty-five dollars be paid, to the officers and crews of the commissioned vessels of the United States, or revenue cutters, for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of color, who shall have been, as hereinbefore provided, delivered to the marshal or agent duly appointed to receive them: And the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to such officers and crews, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty, for each person delivered as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when any citizen or other person, shall lodge information, with the attorney for the district of any state or territory, as the case may be, that any negro, mulatto, or person of color, has been imported therein, contrary to the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, it shall be the duty of the said attorney forthwith to commence a prosecution, by information; and process shall issue against the person charged with holding such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of color, so alleged to be imported contrary to the provisions of the acts aforesaid: And if, upon the return of the process executed, it shall be ascertained, by the verdict of a jury, that such negro, negroes, mulatto, mulattoes, person or persons of color, have been brought in, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the acts in such cases made and provided, then the court shall direct the marshal of the said district to take the said negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, into his custody, for safe-keeping, subject to the orders of the President of the United States; and the informer or informers, who shall have lodged the information, shall be entitled to receive, over and above the portion of the penalties accruing to him or them by the provisions of the acts in such case made and provided, a bounty of fifty dollars, for each and every negro, mulatto, or person of color, who shall have been delivered into the custody of the marshal; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, the aforesaid bounty, upon the certificate of the clerk of the court for the district where the prosecution may have been had, with the seal of the office thereto annexed, stating the number of negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, so delivered.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commander of any armed vessels of the United States, whenever he shall make any capture under the provisions of this act, to bring the vessel and her cargo, for adjudication, into some of the ports of the state or territory to which such vessel, so captured, shall belong, if he can ascertain the same; if not, then to be sent into any convenient port of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all such acts, or parts of acts, as may be repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to carry this law into effect.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be found expedient to employ the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, so employed, shall be allowed fifteen cents, and an extra gill of whiskey or spirits each, per day, while so employed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be

found expedient to employ the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, so employed, shall be allowed fifteen cents, and an extra gill of whiskey or spirits each, per day, while so employed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in every case of a purchaser of public lands at private sale, having entered, at the land office, a tract different from that he intended to purchase, and being desirous of having an error in his entry corrected, he shall make his application, for that purpose, to the register of the land office, and if it shall appear, from testimony satisfactory to the register and receiver of public moneys, that an error was occasioned by original incorrect marks made by the surveyor, or by the obliteration, or change, of the original marks and numbers at the corners of the tract of land; or that it has in any otherwise arisen from mistake or error of the surveyor, or officers of the land office; the said register [and] receiver of public moneys shall report the case, with the testimony, and their opinion thereon, to the secretary of the treasury, who shall have power to direct, if in his opinion it shall be proper, that the purchaser shall be at liberty to withdraw the entry so erroneously made, and that the moneys which had been paid, shall be applied in the purchase of other lands in the same district, or credited in the payment for other lands which shall have been purchased at the same office.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Robert Kid, Lett Webber, and Thomas Page.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, there be refunded and paid to Robert Kid, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents, and to Lett Webber and Thomas Page, of Boston, the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents; the said sum of money having been paid, by the persons abovementioned, to the collectors of Philadelphia and Boston, on the importation into the United States of sundry copper bottoms, and bolts or bars, the same not being by law subject to the payment of duties.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of John McLain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury cause to be paid unto John McLain,

sixty-four dollars, being the amount of a militia fine improperly assessed on him in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; and that the same be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of James Orr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to James Orr, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, two hundred and fifty dollars, the value of certain schooners called the "Telegraph," taken and sunk for the defense of the harbor of Baltimore, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Nathaniel G. Birdseye and Daniel Booth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the marshal of the district of Connecticut be, and he is hereby, authorized to release, by proper deed or deeds, unto Nathaniel G. Birdseye and Daniel Booth, all the right, title, and interest, acquired by the United States in and to certain lands and buildings, situated in Derby, in the state of Connecticut, by the levy of an execution, on the fourteenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, against Nicholas Moss, on a judgment of the court of the district of the district of Connecticut, in August, one thousand eight hundred and nine; the president of the United States having, in and on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, pardoned and remitted to the aforesaid Moss the judgment aforesaid; and the aforesaid Moss having, by deeds duly authenticated, for a good and sufficient consideration, on the twenty-ninth December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, conveyed the premises to the aforesaid Birdseye and Booth.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To regulate the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be

found expedient to employ the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, so employed, shall be allowed fifteen cents, and an extra gill of whiskey or spirits each, per day, while so employed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Resolving.

Directing the manner in which the printing of congress shall be executed, fixing the price thereof, and providing for the appointment of a printer or printers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, the printing of congress, unless when otherwise specially ordered, shall be done in the following form and manner, viz.

Bills, as heretofore, with English type, on foolscap paper. Rule or table-work, in royal octavo size, where it can be brought into that size, by type not smaller than brevier; and where it cannot, in such form as to fold conveniently into the volume. All other printing, with a small pica type, on royal paper, in pages of the same size as those of the last edition of the laws of the United States, including the marginal notes.

And the following prices shall be allowed and paid for the above described work: For the composition of every page of bills, one dollar; of every page of small pica, plain work, one dollar; of every page of small pica, rule work, two dollars; of every page of brevier, rule work, three dollars and fifty cents; and for a larger form of brevier, rule work, in proportion.

For the press-work of bills, including paper, folding and stitching—fifty copies, twenty-five cents per page; four hundred copies, one dollar and twenty-five cents per page; for the press work of tables, other than those in the regular octavo form, for six hundred copies, including as above, five dollars and fifty cents per page; for the press work of the journals, of nine hundred copies, including as above, one dollar per page; for all other printing, in the octavo form, of six hundred copies, including as above, eighty-seven and a half cents per page; and for a larger or smaller number, in proportion.

*H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.*

AN ACT
For the relief of Robert Kid, Lett Webber, and Thomas Page.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, there be refunded and paid to Robert Kid, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents, and to Lett Webber and Thomas Page, of Boston, the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents; the said sum of money having been paid, by the persons abovementioned, to the collectors of Philadelphia and Boston, on the importation into the United States of sundry copper bottoms, and bolts or bars, the same not being by law subject to the payment of duties.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Robert Kid, Lett Webber, and Thomas Page.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, there be refunded and paid to Robert Kid, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents, and to Lett Webber and Thomas Page, of Boston, the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents; the said sum of money having been paid, by the persons abovementioned, to the collectors of Philadelphia and Boston, on the importation into the United States of sundry copper bottoms, and bolts or bars, the same not being by law subject to the payment of duties.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Robert Kid, Lett Webber, and Thomas Page.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, there be refunded and paid to Robert Kid, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-nine cents, and to Lett Webber and Thomas Page, of Boston, the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents; the said sum of money having been paid, by the persons abovementioned, to the collectors of Philadelphia and Boston, on the importation into the United States of sundry copper bottoms, and bolts or bars, the same not being by law subject to the payment of duties.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
For the relief of Robert Kid, Lett Webber, and Thomas Page.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

Public Sentiment.

The following are the resolutions adopted almost unanimously by upwards of six hundred citizens of Mason county, held at Washington on the 31st ultimo:

1. Resolved, That to the great increase of Banking establishments throughout the U. S. and particularly in this commonwealth, may be traced the original cause of the pressure, which is experienced by a large portion of our citizens. That they have contributed to bring on and aggravate the existing pressure by conducting to an importation and consumption of foreign merchandise, greatly beyond the real wants of the country, and by encouraging extravagant speculations in town lots, and other real property. *Nays 3.*

2. Resolved, That this pressure has been more immediately produced by the passage of the late acts chartering forty-six new banks, with a capital of eight millions eight hundred and twenty thousand dollars; thereby creating a new demand for upwards of a million of specie, to supply them with only one eighth of their capital in gold and silver. *Nays 2.*

3. Resolved, That the supply of this quantity of specie necessarily produced great run upon the state bank for gold and silver which could be met only by taking immediate steps to withdraw from circulation a large portion of its circulating paper—a measure of prudence and necessity, which could be accomplished in no other way than by considerable, but gradual calls upon its debtors. *Nay 1.*

4. Resolved, That from these causes the only circulating medium of the state, in which entire confidence was reposed, has, in a great measure, been withdrawn from circulation; and the independent banks cannot supply its place by the emission of their paper: 1st, because they have not a sufficient specie capital to enable them to throw it into circulation; and 2ndly, because the public have not such a degree of confidence in it, as to render it useful as a general circulating medium for the state. *Nay 1.*

5. Resolved, That we most cordially agree, with the Franklin resolutions, that the conduct of the banks has, in a great degree, contributed to produce the present distress; but we view with anxiety, we contemplate with horror; we deplore as madness, a resort to that very policy, as a remedy, which has produced so much distress, and so many evils, and which, instead of alleviating, must lamentably increase the evils that it pretends to remedy. *Unanimously.*

6. Resolved, That as citizens of Kentucky, we view with abhorrence the recommendation of measures tending to prostrate the character of our state; to tarnish its well earned fame; to make our state bank paper, which has hitherto supported an unblemished reputation, a reproach—the sport of brokers; the prey of speculators and shavers:—and we solemnly protest against the adoption of measures, which are calculated to destroy all confidence in our own circulating medium. *Unanimously.*

7. Resolved, That the rage for speculation, which has pervaded the country, and now threatens it with serious calamity originated in the towns, whence came also the clamour for an increase of banks, the fictitious value of property, the disregard of economy, and the unwise preference of foreign to domestic manufactures: and although the evil has in some measure infested the whole community, its consequences are likely to fall most heavily upon those with whom the cause originated. But greatly as we deplore the distress of any part of our fellow citizens, we are constrained to believe, that the out-cry for a remedy has taken its rise where the disease commenced, and is rather the voice of the speculating, than the substantial interests of the country. *Unanimously.*

8. Resolved, That the citizens of Mason county are willing and determined to listen to one lesson, taught them by direful experience, on the present subject. It is but a short time since they were told that the creation of forty or fifty new banks, would relieve the country from all pressure; that it would produce an increase of the actual wealth and commerce of the country; that every article, raised for exportation, would command an advanced price. These banks were chartered; have gone into operation; have issued their paper as a circulating medium of the country, to the exclusion, in a great measure, of all actual cash, and every thing else that was considered as an equivalent. What has been the result! The Franklin resolutions furnish at once the answer and the comment. *Unanimously.*

9. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the suspension of specie payments, by the banks, is a measure pregnant with the most alarming consequences, and one which they deprecate as attendant with evils of infinitely greater magnitude than any which we can possibly experience under the present state of things. *Unanimously.*

10. Resolved, That banks ought to be established upon a solid capital; and that when they suspend payment, or refuse to redeem their paper with gold and silver, they are no longer entitled to the confidence of the people. *Unanimously.*

11. Resolved, That an extraordinary convention of the legislature is not, in the opinion of this meeting, necessary. *Unanimously.*

12. Resolved, That this meeting most cordially concurs with that lately held in Franklin county in recommending, "that a prudent and rigid economy be observed; the consumption of foreign articles of luxury, and manufactures diminished; home manufactures encouraged, the annual expenditures of individuals lessened;

so as to enable them by industry and frugality to pay off old arrears without accumulating new debts. *Unanimously.*

13. Resolved, That we invite the attention of the people of the different counties to these subjects, and earnestly recommend that the meetings for this purpose should be as numerous as possible; and we further recommend a call of general meetings in those counties where a few only have met, that the real sense of the people of Kentucky may be expressed. *Unanimously.*

14. Resolved, That we do not absolve the state bank and its branches, and the United States' bank and its branches, from being instrumental in causing the pressure complained of in the Franklin resolutions—for we have not forgotten that on a late occasion, the bank of Kentucky and its branches suspended specie payments, to an amount far beyond our exports, which is at all times injurious, and often ruinous to a country; and that to encourage an increase of loans would but aggravate instead of diminishing the evils of which we complain; that an additional source, to which the existing evils and embarrassments may be traced, originated in an indiscreet indulgence in extravagance and wild speculation, and that the only effectual remedy which can be applied, is a curtailment of such extravagance and an observance of frugality, industry and economy.

15. Resolved, That Adam Beatty, John Chambers, Marshall Key, David Rennells, James A. Paxton, and Robert Taylor jun. be appointed a committee to correspond with the people, and corresponding committees of the other counties, on the subject of the foregoing resolutions. *Unanimously.*

ADAM BEATTY, Ch'm.
DAVID RENNELS, Sec'y.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Washington county, in Lebanon, on Saturday, the 28th of May, 1819, agreeably to previous notice, and in pursuance of the request of the corresponding committee appointed by the meeting in Frankfort, Thomas G. Harrison, was appointed chairman, and Allen S. Housley, secretary.

The resolutions of the meetings of Frankfort, Shelbyville and Georgetown, were read—some discussion took place, and after a deliberate view as possible of the subjects under consideration, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, (as the opinion of this meeting) That the distress of the country is not so great, nor the embarrassment so general as is represented; that embarrassments do exist to a very considerable degree, there is no doubt, and it is to be lamented that an unjustifiable thirst for speculation, an unwarrantable degree of extravagance in living and dress, and other imprudent measures, have been too generally given into and indulged, which have involved many into difficulties—but that the calling of an intermediate meeting of the legislature, and thereby incurring a large expense to the state for their relief, would be highly improper.

Resolved, That the suspension of specie payments by the banks, should not be sanctioned or encouraged, either by the people or legislature of Kentucky; that incorporated bodies, no more than individuals, possess the right to withhold their means or property from their creditors.

Resolved, That should the banks resort to the suspension of specie payments, it would be not only an act of injustice, but bad policy, as it would go still farther to weaken public confidence in banking institutions, and even if it granted the relief desired at present, (which is thought doubtful) it would be an indulgence of extravagance and imprudence, and open an avenue for the emission of great quantities of spurious paper, which, in the end, would only increase our difficulties.

Resolved, That the most effectual method of correcting the errors of men generally is, for them to bear the chastisements they bring upon themselves; that, if individuals or banks, have been extravagant in their engagements, they will perhaps be brought to experience their folly and profit thereby, and such examples may have a happy effect on others.

Resolved, That under the difficulties, now existing, all creditors ought, and it is hoped and expected they extend as much forbearance as possible, towards all honest debtors—Provided this is done, and necessary dispositions of property made, with the assistance of limited loans from banks, superfluous and needless expences lopped off, and a course of industry and economy observed, all the evils now complained of would find a remedy in the course of a short time.

Resolved, That no real or substantial benefit results to society or the world, from any government, incorporated body, institution or individual, that does not strictly adhere to those principles, so far as they depart from them, so far as they sink in the estimation of an intelligent world, and thus far prove a curse to themselves and society. *Unanimously.*

Resolved, That Edmund Rutter, Jas. Scantland, William Brown, Geo. Phillips and Henry P. Calhoun, Esqs. be appointed a committee to correspond with other committees, having in view similar objects.

THOMAS G. HARRISON, Ch'm.
ALLEN S. HOUSLEY, sec.

At a meeting of the citizens of Green county, in the town of Greensburg, on Monday the 25th May, 1819, being the first day of the Green Circuit Court; Elias Barbee, James Murry, Liberty Green, Samuel Brents, Daniel Brown, Adam Campbell, Wm. T. Willis, Pleasant Sandridge, Daniel White, sen. and the Rev. John Howe, were appointed a committee, of whom James Allen was appointed chairman, and Richd. A. Buckner secretary, to take into consideration the means of remedying the general distress which is said to prevail on account of the scarcity of money, and to report to the people on Saturday the 29th inst. at the court house the result of their deliberations; at which last mentioned time

place, the people again met, and the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

1st. Resolved, That it would be desirable, to ameliorate the condition of the country by legislative interference, if just and efficient remedies could be applied by the legislature; but that the suspension of specie payment by the banks, and an additional issue of paper by the same banks, would be impolitic and unsafe, as its tendency would be to impair the credit of the paper and to defeat the very object intended to be obtained.

2d. Resolved, That the evils which are experienced at present, have arisen from extensive loans to individuals by the banks; by which speculators have been enabled to overwhelm the country with importations of foreign goods, to an amount far beyond our exports, which is at all times injurious, and often ruinous to a country; and that to encourage an increase of loans would but aggravate instead of diminishing the evils of which we complain; that an additional source, to which the existing evils and embarrassments may be traced, originated in an indiscreet indulgence in extravagance and wild speculation, and that the only effectual remedy which can be applied, is a curtailment of such extravagance and an observance of frugality, industry and economy.

3rd. Resolved, That it is proper for the banks to loan prudently and in small sums; not to speculators upon borrowed capital, but to industrious farmers and mechanics, and to the prudent exporters of our own produce, having a particular regard to the application of the money, and whether it be to promote that honest industry which adds to the wealth of a country.

4th. Resolved, That it would be inexpedient to convene the legislature before the ordinary time appointed by law for that purpose; that it would be calculated to excite a delusive hope of redress, and would probably relax those exertions which are necessary to secure the contemplated object.

5th. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the editors of the Argus, with a request to publish them in their paper, and that another copy be transmitted to the corresponding committee at Frankfort.

JAMES ALLEN, Ch'm.
RICHD. A. BUCKNER, Sec'y.

The following are the resolutions adopted in Harrison county, after strenuous opposition.

1. Resolved, That having entire confidence in the directors of the Bank of Kentucky, with respect to the management of that institution, we apprehend no danger from an improper or extravagant emission of paper.

2. That in our opinions, the banks ought to postpone their calls and make reasonable issues of paper to relieve the present distresses of the country, and if it be necessary to enable them to do so, Resolved, that it is our opinion that the state banks ought temporarily to suspend specie payments.

3. Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary and inexpedient for the legislature to be convened sooner than its regular and lawful session.—*Guardian.*

Bardstown, June 2.

At a meeting of about one hundred of the citizens of this county, held at the Court House in Bardstown, on Saturday last, the Resolutions, adopted by the citizens of Franklin county, (taking into consideration the present embarrassed state of the finances of Kentucky) were unanimously rejected. A respectable minority were in favor of a part of the said resolutions, but taking them collectively were decidedly opposed to them.

There were a number of Resolutions adopted, but the meeting being so very limited, and they varying from the intention of the meeting, and from other causes it is not thought requisite to publish them.—*R. P.*

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS GAZETTE, MAY 24.

On Wednesday last, the 19th inst. a public dinner was given at Davis's Hotel, to that distinguished citizen Mr. HENRY CLAY, who had arrived in this city some few days previously. We have been favored with copies of the invitation by the committee appointed for that purpose, and Mr. C.'s answer, which, together with the toasts that were drank on the occasion, we now lay before our readers.

Resolved, That no real or substantial benefit results to society or the world, from any government, incorporated body, institution or individual, that does not strictly adhere to those principles, so far as they depart from them, so far as they sink in the estimation of an intelligent world, and thus far prove a curse to themselves and society.

Resolved, That Edmund Rutter, Jas. Scantland, William Brown, Geo. Phillips and Henry P. Calhoun, Esqs. be appointed a committee to correspond with other committees, having in view similar objects.

THOMAS G. HARRISON, Ch'm.

ALLEN S. HOUSLEY, sec.

(COPY.)
Sir.—In testimony of the high regard entertained for you by your fellow citizens, as well as their just sense of your distinguished public services—the undersigned, (a committee appointed for the purpose) for and on behalf of a number of the citizens of New Orleans and its vicinity, request the pleasure of your company to a public dinner at Davis's hotel, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

(Signed) J. Lewis,
Delachaise,
Henderson,
Mazureau,
Furtier,
J. H. Hawkins
Hon. H. Clay. May 18, 1819.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today, inviting me, in behalf of a number of the citizens of this city and its vicinity, to a public dinner, given on account of the favorable opinion which they are pleased to entertain of my public services. I accept, with much pleasure, the invitation; and I beg you and them to believe that I shall always retain the

most grateful recollection of this flattering proof of friendly regard, proceeding from a source so highly respectable.

I offer you, gentlemen, severally, assurances of the very great esteem with which I am, faithfully,

Your obedient servant,
H. Clay.
Messrs. Lewis, Delachaise, Henderson, Mazureau, Furtier, and Hawkins, committee, &c. &c.
New Orleans, May 18, 1819.

TOASTS.

1. Our Country—"The land of the free, the home of the brave."

2. Our Washington—"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

3. Our Franklin—Consecrated his fame, consecrated be his memory.

4. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison—pioneers in the path to rational freedom, in the latest posterity appreciate their blessings.

5. The President of the United States—his virtues, talents and public services secure him the esteem and confidence of the American people.

6. Our Army and our Navy—Identified with the national glory and national gratitude.

The Militia of the Union—Their sacred rights as citizens are a sure guarantee for their gallantry as soldiers.

8. The Heroes of '76—They gave us a goodly heritage—we should hand it down unimpaired.

9. General Andrew Jackson—"Amongst the greatest captains of the age," his public services secure him all a grateful country can award.

10. The Defenders of New Orleans—Their cause was their country—sacred be the labors to their heroism.

11. Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Friends in the hour of danger—friends always.

12. Our Guest, Henry Clay—Firm in the cause of freedom, able in the councils of the nation—he is entitled to the nation's confidence.

Mr. CLAY rose amidst the cheers of the assembly, and said, "I do not know,

Mr. President, if, in presuming to address a few words to the gentlemen here assembled, I shall not, in conforming to a usage in the state to which I belong, violate that which prevails here. If I do, I must seek an apology in your hearts, which will be able to estimate the feelings of mine, filled as it is with gratitude for the honor which has bro't me in your presence.

My visit to this state has no public object, but has been made from private considerations solely. It has been undertaken from a wish long entertained again to see some highly esteemed relations and friends, from some of whom I have been separated for years, and to gratify a desire to trace the noble stream which adorns and fertilizes and enriches your fine country.

The honorable notice you have been pleased to take of me was most unexpected.

If there be any part of my public conduct which can be supposed to merit

I pray you to accept my most profound acknowledgments, it was, perhaps, my humble participation in the negotiation which terminated the late war. Our

country certainly wanted peace; and the causes of the war had moreover expired.

It was the duty of the American negotiators to act in reference to the actual state of things. Their merit, if they had any, was of a negative kind. It consisted in repelling, I hope with sufficient firmness and dignity, the extravagant demands set up by the other party. But to make the peace of Ghent acceptable, an event was wanting which should efface the sad recollection of the disastrous scene at Washington; an event which should manifest to the nations, that whilst we were ahead of them in the excellency of our free institutions, we were not behind them in determined valor and skill to defend these institutions, our firesides and our altars.

An event, finally, which should proclaim to the world, that our hardy and undisciplined sons, fighting in the noble cause of their country, were equal, if not superior to the conquering legions of Europe. You, brave Louisianians! aided by the patriotic men from Tennessee and Kentucky, and led on by the gallant JACKSON, furnished this glorious event on the ever memorable 8th January.

I hope with sufficient firmness and dignity, the extravagant demands set up by the other party. But to make the peace of Ghent acceptable, an event was wanting which should efface the sad recollection of the disastrous scene at Washington; an event which should manifest to the nations, that whilst we were ahead of them in the excellency of our free institutions, we were not behind them in determined valor and skill to defend these institutions, our firesides and our altars.

An event, finally, which should proclaim to the world, that our hardy and undisciplined sons, fighting in the noble cause of their country, were equal, if not superior to the conquering legions of Europe. You, brave Louisianians! aided by the patriotic men from Tennessee and Kentucky, and led on by the gallant JACKSON, furnished this glorious event on the ever memorable 8th January.

I hope with sufficient firmness and dignity, the extravagant demands set up by the other party. But to make the peace of Ghent acceptable, an event was wanting which should efface the sad recollection of the disastrous scene at Washington; an event which should manifest to the nations, that whilst we were ahead of them in the excellency of our free institutions, we were not behind them in determined valor and skill to defend these institutions, our firesides and our altars.

An event, finally, which should proclaim to the world, that our hardy and undisciplined sons, fighting in the noble cause of their country, were equal, if not superior to the conquering legions of Europe. You, brave Louisianians! aided by the patriotic men from Tennessee and Kentucky, and led on by the gallant JACKSON, furnished this glorious event on the ever memorable 8th January.

I hope with sufficient firmness and dignity, the extravagant demands set up by the other party. But to make the peace of Ghent acceptable, an event was wanting which should efface the sad recollection of the disastrous scene at Washington; an event which should manifest to the nations, that whilst we were ahead of them in the excellency of our free institutions, we were not behind them in determined valor and skill to defend these institutions, our firesides and our altars.

An event, finally, which should proclaim to the world, that our hardy and undisciplined sons, fighting in the noble cause of their country, were equal, if not superior to the conquering legions of Europe. You, brave Louisianians! aided by the patriotic men from Tennessee and Kentucky, and led on by the gallant JACKSON, furnished this glorious event on the ever memorable 8th January.</

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

SPANISH CLAIMS.

The National Intelligencer of the 26th ult. in defending the late treaty with Spain, against some remarks in the Boston Centinel, commits, in our humble opinion, an egregious error, in saying that some of the largest of the Florida grants are located in part of the late province of Louisiana. There are many concessions made by Spain to individuals in Louisiana, previous to its retrocession to Florida. But all those grants designated the country in which the lands were to be laid. It would be strange indeed, if a concession by the crown of Spain for a parcel of land in East or West Florida, should be surveyed by the concessioner in the state of Louisiana, or in the territories of Missouri or Arkansas.

Of the validity of the Florida grants we know nothing—but we should not be at all surprised if many of them were made void. Because to other grants in Missouri and Arkansas great hostility has been displayed by government.

COUNTY MEETING.

The meeting of Mercer county on Monday last, negatived the Frankfort resolutions. It is unaccountable, that notwithstanding one section of the county was in favor of them, yet the citizens did not vote. We know no other reason, than a desire not to be found in the minority.

MAILS.

The Kentucky Gazette is printed and mailed on Friday, and does not reach Harrodsburg until the Wednesday following. Where's the fault?

We are highly gratified in finding that the Officers of the Volunteer and other militia companies of Lexington are taking so lively an interest in instructing and inuring the young soldiers under their command. The adoption of their plan meets the approbation of the public, in general; it will be the means of promoting health, by the exercise, and of obtaining the information which every Kentuckian wishes to possess in relation to the important art of war and of defense. The distinguished and experienced officer who gladly accepted the invitation, to instruct the troops, is admirably calculated to give the information required.

The members of the other companies of the town are requested to attend without distinction.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED, Greenville Springs, June 1.

"The celebrated medical water of this place is now so generally known, that nothing is necessary to be said in its praise. The prepared state of accommodations for visitors wears a happier aspect than has ever yet been known. I have been struck with the great contrast since my arrival here, to the appearance presented in 1811. Every thing is commodious—every thing is neat."

"Mr. JOHN HANNA is the present proprietor, and superintends personally the establishment. Under the auspices of himself and family, every facility to rational comfort will be given—and, I hazard nothing in saying the table is unexceptionably good."

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
Nothing short of the present aspect of the times could induce another "Old Resident" to offer you his opinions and advice through the medium of a public newspaper.

After a long, and, as my conscience tells me, a faithful public service, I had retired to the walks of private life with the hope and expectation of thence reviewing with silent satisfaction the happiness and prosperity of that country whose infancy I have watched with most parental fondness and solicitude. Already have I seen, one by one my old companions and associates, unnoticed and almost unregretted by the busy world, step into the silent tomb, and while my own grey hairs have long since warned me to be ready for the same event, my old fond heart still clings with youthful ardour to my fellow men and bids me not desert them in this hour of difficulty. I too was here, when "not a stick was cut amiss," in all this rich and thickly settled country, when common danger formed a bond of union which interest could not sever: The wild fruits of the earth, the deer, the bear and buffalo were our food: The canopy of heaven our only covering: We were healthy vigorous and happy. The savage foe was made to feel our prowess; our best hearts blood was spilt to gain this land for you.

I am, fellow citizens, your sincere friend.
AN OLD FARMER.

FIREF.—Hyde Park House on Long Island, occupied by Mr. Wm. Cobbett, was burnt to the ground last Thursday. The following extract of a letter from him gives the particulars.

N.Y. Com. Ad.

"The house is burnt smash down. Some of our furniture destroyed. Our clothes generally saved. Bedsteads and bedding generally destroyed. All the books and papers saved. All the seeds saved, except some few. No person hurt. The fire broke out in the roof, about four o'clock in the afternoon, from a crack in the chimney where the fire got through. Just in the same way that Hyde Park House was destroyed in the year 1775. I was at Flushing. The men all out in the fields at work—Mrs. Churcher first saw the fire blazing on the roof, as she was going from the bake house. I got home about 7 o'clock. I need not say that our neighbours have been very kind."

caubrakes and forests covered the earth. For a time, labour was thought honourable industry, economy, prosperity and happiness went hand in hand together, our children were hardy, robust and brave. Alas! those times have passed away; idleness, extravagance and speculation is now the order of the day, luxury has gained a foot-hold, the East and the West, the islands of the sea and the uttermost ends of the earth, can scarcely supply her fickle appetite. Yes, fellow citizens, we are "invaded by a foreign foe" but treat on was in the household ere he gained admittance; I have seen the farmer quit his plough, the blacksmith his anvil, the tailor his needle, the shoemaker his awl; I have beheld merchants made of clodpoles, mechanicks turned speculators swindlers called gentlemen, and spendthrifts become legislators, e're I heard of pressure in the country. These are truths, truths too which speak a voice of thunder to us at the present time. How is the evil to be remedied? Can you do it by increasing your debts to the banks to pay off other creditors, as some recommend; has not this many headed monster already destroyed or curtailed sufficiently your comforts, your fortunes and your liberty? Is there not now, enough of base depreciated paper on our hands, without a special capital to redeem it? Shall we do it by protecting the idle, the thoughtless, the imprudent and the dissipated in their career of folly and extravagance? Shall he, who would, for the sake of possible gain incur debts beyond his means to pay, be suffered to enjoy his property while the family of his honest creditor is starving? merely because if you take it from him he might (to use the language of a late newspaper writer) "languish, take to drink and die a miserable death," or "what is still worse, cover his property with false oaths?" What! are these the men whom the honest citizens of this free commonwealth are called upon to protect, in whose favor they must "act with promptitude and firmness," for whom they must "have more money," or "stop the process of law" exert their sovereign power and put down the officers of government, and in a word reduce this "fair fabric of freedom and of laws to one unwieldy mass of chaos, corruption and confusion?

We are told that "if you force the banks to stop specie payments," they can issue more paper, and that "then the mechanic can sell his work, the merchant his goods, and the farmer his produce. Sell our labour and our produce and for what? for specie? or its proper representative?

No, for spurious paper; for notes on broken banks, not worth the having; rely on it the evil cannot thus be remedied. We do not want such stuff, we had rather keep our work and produce; we can cultivate the soil and make enough to eat and wear, without such wild and desperate means to aid us. We will say to the idle, the dissipated and imprudent,

"Home and be humble, study to retrench
"Discharge the lazy vermin of thy hall,
"Those pagants of thy folly,
"And reduce the glittering trappings" of extravagance.

We will "set our faces like brass or steel against that spirit of pride," ambition and avarice, which has involved us in such difficulties; we will tell the vain and avaricious speculators, go and enjoy your ideal mines of wealth." If successful, you would not have given us half your gains, and if you fail we will let you fall alone.

ITS MANAGEMENT.

The traveller having placed himself in the position represented in the cut, his elbows extended, and his body inclined a little forward, must place his arms on the cushion, and preserve his equilibrium by pressing lightly on that side which appears to be rising. The rider (if it may be called) must be held by both hands, which are not to rest on the cushion, that they may be at full liberty, as they are as essential to the conduct of the machine as the arms are to the maintenance of the balance of it (attention will soon produce sufficient dexterity for this purpose) then, placing the feet lightly on the ground, long but very slow steps are to be taken, in a right line, at first; taking care to avoid turning the toes out, lest the heels should come in contact with the hind wheel. It is only after having acquired dexterity in the equilibrium and direction of the Velocipede, that the attempt to increase the motion of the feet, or to keep them elevated while it is in rapid motion ought to be attempted.

The saddle may be raised or lowered, as well as the cushion at pleasure; and thus suited to the height of various persons.

*Excerpt, (M.) May 8.
EMIGRANTS.*

During the past week two vessels arrived at St. Andrews, having on board about 600 of the sons & daughters of Erin, from 6 days to 7 years old. We learn from one of them, a very intelligent gentleman, that the number of emigrants from Ireland to this country the present year, will greatly exceed that of any former year.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

DARIEN, [Geo.] MAY 17.

We have conversed with three intelligent gentlemen who left St. Augustine on the 10th inst. and understand that most of the inhabitants are desirous to remove, as quick as possible, to Cuba—but, as few purchasers are willing to give the prices asked for landed property, the greater number will become American citizens. None are opposed so much to the cession as the renegade Americans who have there found an asylum from their country's offended laws, while many of the Spaniards only regret the event inasmuch as it separates them, should

they remain, from the present governor, who is deservedly revered, and furnishes a striking contrast to the cruelty, arrogance, ignorance, and depraved habits which too frequently characterize the officers of Spain. Excepting the outlaws, the Americans in the province are anxiously awaiting the delivery of the province to the United States, when they will participate in the blessings of a free government and equal laws, which, though Governor Copinger used his utmost exertions to prevent grievances, they cannot be said at present to enjoy. There is little or no business transacted there now; money being so scarce that five hundred dollars worth of goods would glut the market. Not a syllable had been heard there of the cessation of Cuba to England.—*Gazette.*



THE VELOCIPED, OR SWIFT WALKER.

This truly original machine was the invention of Baron Charles de Drais, master of the woods and forests of H. R. II. the Grand Duke of Baden. The account given of it by the inventor of its nature and properties—is

1. That on a well maintained post-road, it will travel up hill as fast as an active man can walk.
2. On a plain, even after a heavy rain it will go six or seven miles an hour, which is as swift as a courier.
3. When the roads are dry and firm, it runs on a plain at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, which is equal to a horse's gallop.
4. On a descent, it equals a horse at full speed.

Its theory is founded on the application of a wheel to the action of a man in walking. With respect to the economy of power, this invention may be compared to that very ancient one of carriages. As a horse draws, in a well constructed carriage, both the carriage and its load alone on his back; so as man conducts, by means of the Velocipede, his body easier than if he had his whole weight to support on his feet. It is equally incontestable, that the Velocipede, as it makes put one impression, or rut, may always be directed on the best part of a road. On a hard road, the rapidity of the Velosipedes resembles that of an expert skater; as the principles of the two motions are the same. In truth, it runs a considerable distance while the rider is inactive, and with the same rapidity as when his feet are in motion; and, in a descent, it will beat the best horses in a great distance, without being exposed to the risk incidental to them, and it is guided by the mere gradual motion of the fingers, and may be instantly stopped by the feet.

It consists of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a perch, on which a saddle is placed, for the seat of the traveller. The front wheel is made to turn on a pivot, and is guided in the same manner as a Bath chair. On a cushion in front, the fore arm is rested; and by this means the instrument and the traveller are kept in equilibrio.

ITS MANAGEMENT.

The traveller having placed himself in the position represented in the cut, his elbows extended, and his body inclined a little forward, must place his arms on the cushion, and preserve his equilibrium by pressing lightly on that side which appears to be rising. The rider (if it may be called) must be held by both hands, which are not to rest on the cushion, that they may be at full liberty, as they are as essential to the conduct of the machine as the arms are to the maintenance of the balance of it (attention will soon produce sufficient dexterity for this purpose) then, placing the feet lightly on the ground, long but very slow steps are to be taken, in a right line, at first; taking care to avoid turning the toes out, lest the heels should come in contact with the hind wheel. It is only after having acquired dexterity in the equilibrium and direction of the Velocipede, that the attempt to increase the motion of the feet, or to keep them elevated while it is in rapid motion ought to be attempted.

The saddle may be raised or lowered, as well as the cushion at pleasure; and thus suited to the height of various persons.

*Excerpt, (M.) May 8.
EMIGRANTS.*

During the past week two vessels arrived at St. Andrews, having on board about 600 of the sons & daughters of Erin, from 6 days to 7 years old. We learn from one of them, a very intelligent gentleman, that the number of emigrants from Ireland to this country the present year, will greatly exceed that of any former year.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

DARIEN, [Geo.] MAY 17.

We have conversed with three intelligent gentlemen who left St. Augustine on the 10th inst. and understand that most of the inhabitants are desirous to remove, as quick as possible, to Cuba—but, as few purchasers are willing to give the prices asked for landed property, the greater number will become American citizens. None are opposed so much to the cession as the renegade Americans who have there found an asylum from their country's offended laws, while many of the Spaniards only regret the event inasmuch as it separates them, should

NEW GOODS.

Arcambal & Neavel,

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their Store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,

A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Elegant sprigged & Plain CANTON CRAPES,

Black and assorted colors,

Superb Thread Laces and Edgings

Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White

4-4, 5-5, 6-6, 7-7 and three colored Merino

Shawls, assorted colors

Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors

Lace Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls

Lace Pincers and Embroidered Trimmings

Best quality black Double Levantine and Flor-

es.

Do. do. Linestring and Mantua

Do. Bombarde and Bombazines

Figured Levantines and Sattins

6-4 black and white Silk Lace and 4-4 Crapes

Plain and figured Mantua and Gauzes

Figured and plain Jacksonet, Book, Mull and

Leno Muslins

Cambrie and 6-4 Carlisle Gingham

Pink cross-barred and Jacomet Shawls

Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose,

Corded Velvet and Velvetine

London Superfine and common CLOTHS and

CASSIMERES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassimets

Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassimets

Super white and printed Marsailles and other

Vestings

Steam Loom and Cambrie Shirtings

Irish Linens and Long Lawns

Russia, Bird-eye and Diaper Diapers

Linen and cotton Checks

Furniture and Cambrie Dimities

Black and cross barred Silk Handkerchiefs

Company Flag and Bandanna do.

Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Horse

Buck-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk

Gloves

Linen Cambrie and Macking Canvas

Domestic Clip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Tick,

Sheeting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes,

Plaids, Furniture checks, corded Jeans,

Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.

ALSO,

4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior

L. P. Madeira Wine, quality and for

Old Port Wine, sale by the bar-

Old Jamaica Spirits, rel or quarter.

Whiskey,

Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, I.M., prime

Muscated Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.

Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups

and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitchers,

Birds, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basins and

Ewrs &c.

And a General Assortment of

Hard Ware & Paper Hangings,

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Lexington, June 11, 1819.—24tf

ALSO,

100 Barrels of Corn.

June 10, 1819.—24*3t



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

TO MARY, WHEN SHE FROWNS.

O! I could bear death's icy chill
Or hydrophobia's torturing pain,
Support the beggar's various ills
And ne'er once sigh or e're complain.

O! I could live in misery's cell
Surrounded by old Hecate's crew,
And then for ages sadly dwelt
And bid all earthly joys adieu.

O! I could wander o'er and o'er
Arabia's wide and desert plains,
All future hopes and joy give o'er
And smile if bound in galling chains.

All this I'd bear and ne'er once sigh,
Or e'me need spectres lay me down
And calmly give me up to die,
But ne'r could bear fair Mary's frown.

EDGAR.

[BY REQUEST.]

FORGET THEE.

Forget thee? when this heart is dead,
When life and all its joys have fled,
When memory's gone, and friendship's o'er,
And kindred throbs shall beat no more;
Then, not till then, so grief forego,
Can I forget thee, no, love, no.

Forget thee? when the rose to blow,
When vernal suns forget to glow,
When flowers no more their fragrance bring,
Nor wild birds charm the breathing spring;
Then, not till then, so grief forego,
Can I forget thee, no, love, no.

FRIENDSHIP."

WHEN fortune smiles, and looks serene,
"Tis—" sir, how do ye do?
"Your family are well, I hope,
Can I serve them or you?"

But turn the scale—let fortune frown,
And ills and woes fly t'ye—
"Tis then—"I'm sorry for your loss,
But times are heard—good bye t'ye."

To attract the reader's attention to the following reflections on "THE WASTE OF LIFE," it is enough to say, they are from the pen of the illustrious FRANKLIN.

THE WASTE OF LIFE.

Anerius was a gentleman of good estate, he was bred to no business, and could not contrive how to waste his hours agreeably; he had no relish for any of the proper works of life, nor any taste at all for the improvements of the mind; he spent generally ten hours of the four and twenty in his bed; he dozed away two or three more on his couch, and as many were dissolved in good liquor every evening, if he met with company of his own humor. Five or six of the rest he scattered away with much indolence: the chief business of them was to contrive his meals, and to feed his fancy before hand, with the promise of a dinner and supper; not that he was so very a glutton, or so entirely devoted to appetite; but chiefly because he knew not how to employ his thought better, let them rove about the sustenance of his body. Thus he made a shift to wear off ten years since the paternal estate fell into his hands: and yet according to the abuse of words in our day, he was called a man of virtue, because he was scarce ever known to be quite drunk, nor was his nature much inclined to lewdness.

One evening as he was musing alone, his thoughts happened to take a most unusual turn, for they cast a glance backward, and began to reflect on his manner of life. He bethought himself what a number of living beings had been made a sacrifice to support his carcass, and how much corn and wine had been mingled with those offerings. He had not quite lost all the arithmetic that he learned when he was a boy, and set himself to compute what he had devoured since he came to the age of man.

About a dozen feathered creatures, small and great, have one week with another (said he) given up their lives to prolong mine, which in 10 years amounts to at least six thousand.

Fifty sheep have been sacrificed in a year, with half a hecatomb of black cattle, that I might have the choicest part offered weekly upon my table.—Thus a thousand beasts out of the flock and the herd have been slain in ten years time, to feed me, besides what the forest has supplied me with. Many hundred fishes have in all their varieties, been robbed of life for my repast, and of the smaller fry as many thousands.

A measure of corn would hardly afford fine flour enough for a month's provision, and this arises to above six score bushels; and many hogheads of ale and wine, and other liquors, have passed through this body of mine, this wretched strainer of meat and drink.

And what have I done all this time for God or man? What a vast profusion of good things upon an useless life, and a worthless liver? There is not the meanest creature among all these which I have devoured, but hath answered the end of its creation better than I. It was

made to support human nature, and it hath done so. Every crab and oyster I have eat, and every grain of corn I have devoured, hath filled up its place in the rank of beings with more propriety and honor than I have done: O shameful waste of life and time!"

In short, he carried on his moral reflections with so just and severe a force of reason, as constrained him to change his whole course of life, to break off his follies at once, and to apply himself to gain some useful knowledge, when he was more than thirty years of age; he lived many years, with the character of a worthy man, and an excellent Christian; he performed the kind offices of a good neighbor at home, and made a shining figure as a patriot in the senate-house; he died with a peaceful conscience, and the tears of his country were dropped upon his tomb.

The world, that knew the whole series of his life stood amazed at the mighty change. They beheld him as a wonder of reformation, while he himself confessed and adored the divine power and mercy, which had transformed him from a brute to a man.

But this was a singular instance; and we almost may venture to write MIRACLE upon it. Are there not numbers of both sexes among our young genty, in this degenerate age, whose lives thus run to utter waste, without the least tendency to usefulness?

When I meet with a person of such a worthless character as this, it brings to my mind some scraps of Horace,

*Nos numerus sumus, & fruges consumere nati.
Acinioque Juventus
Cui avlcherum fidit in Medios dormire dies, &c.*

PARAPHRASE.

There are a number of us creep into this world to eat and sleep; And know no reason why they're born, But merely to consume the corn, Devour the cattle, fowl, and fish, And leave behind an empty dish: The crows and ravens do the same, Unlucky birds of hateful name; Ravens or crows might fill their places, And swallow corn and carcasses.

Then, if *dein* tomb-stone when they die, Bent'to flatter and to lie, There's nothing better will be said,

*Than that they've eat up all their bread,
Drank up all their drink, and gone to bed.*

There are other fragments of the then poet, which occur on such occasions; one in the first of his satires, the other in the last of his epistles, which seem to represent life only as a season of luxury.

*Exacto contentus tempore vita
Cedat uti satus conviva satur
Lusitatis satus, edisti satis atque bibisti;
Tempus abire tibi.*

Which may thus be put into English. Life's but a feast; and when we die Horace would say, if he were by,

Friend, thou hast eat and drank enough,

Then time to be marching off:

Then like a well-fed guest depart;

With cheerful looks, and ease at heart;

Bid all your friends good night;

You've done the business of the day.

JAN. 15-16

SILVER PLATED WARE.

David A. Sayre,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, on Main-street, next door to the Kentucky Gazette Office,

AN ELABORATE ASSORTMENT OF

PLATED WARE,

Consisting of Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Mattingal Hooks, Buckles and Slides; Bridles, and every description of Coach and Gig Harness Mounting. Also, a variety of elegant Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels, with an assortment of Coach Springs and Steps, and Gig Springs, all of the first quality.

He has just received a few dozen MOROCCO SKINS, of the best quality; Also, some elegant HOG and SEAL SKINS, suitable for Saddlers, Horse Whips, Whip Thongs, Silk Lashes, and a general assortment of SADDLERY, which he will sell low for CASH, or a short credit.

He will also keep on hand, a general assortment of Brass and Irons, Shovels and Tongas, Door Knockers, Belts of all sizes, Still-Cocks, Rivets, and Gun Mounting. And will receive orders for Casting all kinds of BRASS WORK for Machinery, Clocks, &c. &c.

Lexington, May 1819—20f

N. B. Cash paid for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and SILVER.

DR. ASA JOHNSON,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has lately discovered a valuable quantity of Herbs for Medicine for almost every complaint, in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf Mountain, which is about 40 miles from Lexington, and about 10 miles below Red River Iron Works. He proposes to fix his CHEMISTRY DISTILLERY there for this season, by which means he thinks he will be able to keep a good supply of valuable MEDICINE, and a Patent CUT NAILS—all of which will be sold unusually low.

SHREVE & COMBS.

April 13—16f

Selling Off at Prime Cost.

C. P. BUTLER,

BEING about to change his present line of

business, offers his Stock at Prime Cost,

consisting of a general assortment of Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Among which are many large sizes, worthy

attention of County Traders.

Lexington, May 26, 1819—22f

Just Received, and for Sale by

SHREVE & COMBS,

25 BBL. BROWN SUGAR,

4 do. COG. BRANDY,

4 do. H. GIN,

23 PIPEs S. M. WINE,

14 Boxes containing two doz. bottles each of MADEIRA,

A large quantity of American and English

Patent CUT NAILS—all of which will be sold unusually low.

SHREVE & COMBS.

April 13—16f

Rope Making Business.

JOHN DOWNING, j. p. j. c.

TAKEN UP

JOHN DOWNING, living in the vicinity

of Nicholasville, one BAY MARE, about

14 hands high, long tail, off hind foot white,

star in her forehead, no brands perceptible—

appraised to \$35 before me the 23d February,

22*

JOHN DOWNING, j. p. j. c.

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1

GIRL of an exceptional character.

Engineer of the Printers.

LEXINGTON, May 28, 1819—22f

Writing & Letter Paper,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

Superb Pearl Ornaments,

CONSISTING OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE

Head Ornaments, Lockets, Brooches

and Breast-Pins, just received by

JAMES M. PIKE,

No. 7, CHEAPSIDE,

WHICH for richness and elegance, never

have been equalled by any former im-

portations; the ladies are respectfully invited

to call and examine them.

Lex. April 9th—tf

CINCINNATI PORTER.

JUST received from the Brewery of Messrs.

Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of

Very Superior Porter,

WHICH is offered for sale to retailers on

my usual moderate terms, and shall re-

ceive from time to time an additional supply.

W. CONNELL,

April 9, 1819—tf

N. B. Any orders for bottled Porter sent

from the country, will be strictly attended to after the first of May.

Lexington, March 26.—tf

P. S. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding.

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,

Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep

on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale,

an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHES,

CASSIMERS, BLANKETS,

CASSINETTS, HARD-WARE,

SATTINETS, NAILS of every de-

RESERVES, cussion, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of

BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER,

and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be

promptly attended to.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

J. & W. M'QUIE.

May 26, 1819—[Jan. 1, 1819—tf]

New & Cheap Goods,

OPPOSITE THE OLD M'KEE HOUSE.

THE subscribers have just opened an ele-